

The schools of Boston proper are now valued at \$1,364,433,400 or \$15.24 per pupil, as of June 30, 1926. Westfield ranks lowest in valuation per pupil at \$4910, with 4206 pupils. Of the 39 cities there were but six last year—Everett, Taunton, Gloucester, Westfield, Gardner and Newburyport, which spent nothing for new grounds, buildings or alterations.

RACE ORDINANCE DECLARED VOID

Supreme Court Rules on
the Louisiana and New
Orleans Cases

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Louisiana and New Orleans segregation ordinances stipulating conditions under which residential property may be occupied by whites and Negroes in communities where the opposite race is in the majority, were declared invalid today by the Supreme Court.

Under the ordinances, owners of property have been required to obtain the written consent of a majority of persons in a community before renting for residential purposes to persons of the opposite race.

Benjamin Harmon, a Negro who sought to convert a house into a two-apartment flat, with the intention of renting a part of it to Negroes, was enjoined and the State Supreme Court sustained the law, notwithstanding Harmon's contention that the restrictions were invalid and unconstitutional.

The Federal Supreme Court reversed the lower courts today on authorities cited.

The Supreme Court today merely announced that the case was reversed on "the authority of Buchanan vs. Warley."

The Buchanan-Warley case involved a segregation ordinance of Louisville, Ky., and was decided in 1917. The ordinance prohibited Negroes from occupying houses in blocks where the greater part of the buildings were occupied by white persons. Declaring the effect of the ordinance was to prevent the sale of lots to Negroes, the court held it to be unconstitutional.

The court granted Negro Shriners an appeal from an injunction issued in Texas restraining them from using the name, emblem and insignia of White Shriners.

The Federal Trade Commission suit against the New York corporation of Harriet Hubbard Ayers, was

rejected by the court. The corporation's victory in the lower courts stands.

FRANCE REGRETS SOVIET ABSENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

ference at Geneva now assured, considerable speculation has arisen over the type and size of craft that may be covered by an extension of the limitations the Washington Treaty placed upon battleships and airplane carriers, and a number of officials feel that the 10,000-ton class will be the first to be taken up for discussion at the forthcoming gathering.

One argument advanced for beginning with this class arises from the fact that the three powers that will sit in at the conference already have initiated 10,000-ton cruiser building programs, the ships to be equipped with eight-inch caliber guns, also the maximum size permitted under the Washington Treaty for all combat craft except battleships. No nation as yet has any of these treaty cruisers in commission although Great Britain has launched several and both the United States and Japan have a number under construction and others authorized.

The American cruisers will cost roughly \$16,000,000 while those of the other powers will approximate the same amount, and the expense of such competitive cruiser programs is believed to have been one of the chief factors prompting agreement on the Geneva conference.

TWO DAILY EXPRESSES DAILY
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 14.—Next Thursday morning the Daily Express, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, will be printed, published and distributed simultaneously in two centers—London and Manchester. The Manchester plant, it is announced, will be a duplicate of the London organization.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on "Christian Science: The Power of Good," by Paul A. Hirsch, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the church edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howard Street, Roxbury, 8.

Address, "The Negro in Our Industries," by Forrester B. Washington, auspices of the Boston Urban League, Steeple Hall, 8.

Address, "An Adventure in Intelligence," by Mrs. Helen Talbot, meeting of the Universalist Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue, dinner, 8:30.

Meeting of the Pianoists Teachers' Society, address, "Music of the Folk," by Henry Gideon, illustrating with songs by Mrs. Gideon.

Address, "Increasing Returns in Certain British Industries," by G. T. Jones, Widener V. Harvard, 8:45, continues through week.

Monthly dinner meeting of the State House Women's Club, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 8.

Meeting of the Boston Shoe Salesmen's Association, Marston's Restaurant, 150 Boylston Street, 8:30.

Annual meeting of the Boylston Street Association, Hotel Statler.

Illustrated lecture, "Crisis, a Study in Renaissance Patronage," by Prof. E. A. Whitney, Common Room, Conant Hall, Harvard, 8.

Musical
Symphony Hall—Walter Gieseking, 8:15.

R. F. Keith—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Colonial—Sunset, 8.

**THE
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MONITOR**

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PARTY LEADERS DECLARE TRUCE

(Continued from Page 1)

shek and large powers were concentrated in his hands in those regions where a state of war existed.

The time has come, it asserts, to abolish "the emergency measures taken last fall and re-establish the normal party organization."

Regarding the war against the northerners, the agency says: "Military operations continue in full swing and are being successfully carried on."

Status of China Missions
The executive committee of the National Christian Council, representing a large majority of the Protestant missions and native churches in China, announced that it is sending deputations to America and England for the purpose of outlining the Chinese situation to the churches and mission bodies of those countries.

The deputations are expected to discuss particularly with the status of the missions and prospects for missionary efforts under the Nationalist or Cantonese movement.

The American deputation comprises Dr. Charles Kuyper, director of the Canton Christian College; T. Z. Koo, secretary of the National Christian Association in China; Dr. Joseph Beech, president of the West China Christian University; Dr. A. J. Fisher of the Presbyterian mission in Canton, and the Rev. E. C. Lobenstein, general secretary of the National Christian Council.

This deputation, some members of which are already in America, will assemble in New York the middle of May to begin a campaign which, it is expected, will largely determine the status of the China missions as far as the support of the American churches is concerned.

The members emphasize their intention to avoid political activities and confine their work to the churches and mission boards. They will attempt to interpret the Nationalist movement and the new China which is creating, emphasize the importance of a sympathetic attitude toward the new China on the part of the American churches and outline the problems which the Nationalist movement has raised for the missionaries, particularly the necessity of handing over a greater share of the Christian leadership in China to native Christians.

Cantonese Troops Continue Advance Toward Shanghai

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Advices today indicated that the Cantonese troops are keeping up their steady movement toward Shanghai, their chief objective in the warfare against the northern forces. They now are menacing gravely the long lines of communication of the Shantung general, Chang Tsung-chang, defender of the city.

Chang has visited various points along his front and conferred with his commanding officers charged with the task of guarding communications. As an indication of the seriousness of the threat of the Cantonese against Shanghai, 70 men, five miles out from the city, tore up the rails of the Nanking-Shanghai railway causing the derailment of a passenger train.

Cantonese sympathizers are circulating reports that Chang, finding his lines threatened, is considering evacuating Shanghai and withdrawing northwestward to the Yangtze river. It is also reported in Nationalist circles in Shanghai that some of Chang's subordinate leaders may desert him.

Outposts Strengthened
One dispatch from Shanghai says the Yangtze squadron of the Chinese navy lying off Woosung has gone over entirely to the Cantonese. The squadron comprises 22 vessels.

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NATION'S YARDS GROWING TIDIER

Realtor's Plan for Better
Railroad Approach to Cit-
ies Makes Progress

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—To beautify "backyards" of American cities and villages along the right-of-way of railroads, passing through them, 80 committees have been named by members of the National Association of Real Estate Boards to work with railroads, industries, chambers of commerce, and other civic organizations, it was reported in an interview here by Louis B. Beardslee, chairman of the board's committee on appearance of rights-of-way through cities.

"Des Moines through its real estate board," stated Mr. Beardslee, "has secured a pledge from the six railroads traversing the city to keep their rights-of-way clear of rubbish and weeds and has pledged industries bordering these lines to sod and landscape the ground seen from the railroad approach."

"The Galveston (Texas) Real Estate Board is having the co-operation of its Women's Civic League in temporarily screening and later eliminating a city dump prominent from the railroad approach."

"The Casper (Wyoming) Real Estate Board reports that its request to railroad officials for improvement to their right-of-way has resulted in a clearing of rubbish that had not been disturbed since the tracks were laid 30 years ago."

"St. Paul, Minn.; Santa Cruz, Calif.; Kansas City, Mo.; Atlanta, Ga., and Anderson, Ind., have started the good work. Davenport, Fla., reports that the money expended for improvement of right-of-way there has increased real estate values from 500 to 900 per cent and has repaid the amount of time and money expended on this work many times its cost."

The Great Northern, Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Norfolk and Western, Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central and many other lines are helping and gaining results."

**FLORIDA CIRCULAR
HIGHWAY PROPOSED**

120-Mile Overseas Link to
Key West Under Way

MIAMI, Fla. (Special Correspondence)—Renewed interest is expressed in the project of building a motor highway of approximately 1500 miles encircling the state of Florida.

An important link, now under active construction, is the overseas highway of 120 miles, connecting Key West and the mainland, to be completed by Nov. 1 next, or possibly earlier, as now announced.

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DAVIS TO ENTER PRIZE FLIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

about 40 seconds, and that it would climb at first at the rate of 270 feet a second, which is unusually high speed for heavy airplanes. The margin of safety in regard to weight on the wing area will be much higher than usual in a long distance flight of this kind, he declared. The machine will carry a load of only about 14 pounds a square foot. The machine will take off weighing 16,000 pounds, and will land at Paris weighing about 7000 pounds.

**BULK OF STUDENTS
ARE BELIEVED DRY**

Council Decides on Plan of
Prohibition Study

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The great body of American students are dry, but are often misrepresented "by the misconduct of the few," in the opinion of Harry S. Warner, educational secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Association.

The National Student Council of the Association has just concluded a meeting here at which a four-year plan to encourage discussion and study of the whole prohibition subject was decided upon.

"It was thought that the present generation would look back to the old days with horror at the use of alcoholic drink and the licensing of its

SAAR DISPUTE IS COMPROMISED

Conciliation Rules at Geneva—Chamberlain Irons Out Franco-Reich Differences

GENEVA, March 14 (AP)—Conciliation has triumphed again here, causing renewed declarations that the League of Nations has strikingly demonstrated its usefulness as an organization for promoting collaboration and peace in Europe.

The dangerous-looking conflict between France and Germany concerning the best manner of policing the Saar Valley until the holding of the plebiscite in 1935, which will determine whether it finally adopts French or German sovereignty, was settled by compromise after wide divergence had appeared in the views of Dr. Gustav Stresemann of Germany and Aristide Briand of France.

The compromise was adopted unanimously just before the forty-fourth session of the Council was adjourned on Saturday night.

Maj. George W. Stephens of Canada, President of the Saar Valley Governing Commission, presented a report by which the withdrawal of the French garrison from the Saar Valley would be followed by the creation of a special railway defense corps numbering 800 men.

Dr. Stresemann vigorously opposed the plan, insisting that the local gendarmerie would afford sufficient protection to property.

M. Briand tenaciously adhered to the Stephens report, warning that if disturbances started in the Saar region the Council would be responsible. Furthermore, he declared, if such an event should occur, France would not want to send troops there with fixed bayonets because it would only embitter Franco-German relations.

As at Locarno, Sir Austen Chamberlain acted as mediator. The British Foreign Secretary gradually brought the positions of the French and German leaders closer together until complete agreement was reached.

The agreement stipulates that the French garrison is to be withdrawn from the Saar Valley within three months and that the railway defense corps, which is to be recruited from the allied occupational forces in German territory, will begin its duties when the garrison withdraws.

The railway defense corps will be called on only under exceptional circumstances, and as a concession to Germany, it will be reduced in size if the governing Commission thinks this possible.

The next meeting of the Council, in June, may be held in Berlin. This will depend largely upon the progress of the negotiations for withdrawal of occupational troops from the Rhineland.

Reich Not Quite Satisfied at the Saar Settlement

By Wireless
BERLIN, March 14—Germany is not very satisfied with the settlement of the Saar question by the League of Nations Council but the German Government is willing to make the best of the present situation and welcomes the fact that the Reich has gained at least a few of its points. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is informed at the Wilhelmstrasse.

Among these are the limitation of the rights of the force to be established for the protection of the railways and the removal of French troops from the Saar District by a given date. Germany's principal objection, however, is that French troops will be used for the defense of the railways. In the meantime, German Nationalists attack Dr. Gustav Stresemann for having acted without consulting the Cabinet, and for having agreed to a compromise instead of placing the responsibility on the League's Council by permitting it to decide the Saar question by a vote.

In this manner, they say, Dr. Stresemann sanctioned the presence of French troops in the Saar in the form of a body for the protection of the railways, which as the Germans believe is against the Treaty of Versailles.

But the Government contends that

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it was better to yield on this question instead of trying to enforce Germany's point of view, which attitude might have renewed the Franco-German tension. The German Nationalists, however, contend that such incidents as the settlement of the Saar question render it most difficult for their party to change the minds of its followers, who until now have bitterly opposed the League and most reluctantly see their men in the Reichstag trying to pursue a policy friendly toward the League.

Even the Liberal Vossische Zeitung complains that the League has failed to settle the Saar question in the spirit of justice and right, while the extreme Nationalists demand that Germany should leave the League. The Liberal Borsen Courier, however, declares that the outcome of the League of Nations session would have been considerably more unfavorable for Germany if it had not been a member of the League, by which the value of Germany's membership is proved.

NEW YORK TO GREET TECHNOLOGY CLUBS

Annual Convention to Be Held There in June

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—The annual convention of the Technology Clubs Associated, the alumni club organization of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be held in this city June 10 and 11. It is announced by Thomas C. Desmond, president. Delegates from all parts of the United States, as well as from many of the foreign Technology clubs, are expected to attend.

Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the institute and members of the faculty, will confer with the delegates, who will also be taken on an excursion to points of engineering interest in the vicinity of New York. A number of leading alumni of the institution have been invited to speak. They include: Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company; Roger W. Babson, president of the Babson Statistical Corporation; Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation; T. Coleman du Pont (R.), Senator from Delaware; Matthew C. Brush, president of the American International Corporation; Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co.; Charles A. Stone of Stone & Webster, Inc.; and Elisha Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

SHELTERS ON TRAIL TO HAVE CARETAKERS

RUTLAND, Vt., March 14 (Special)—Starting with Mount Killington in the Coolidge Range this year and extending the plan to the Mount Mansfield section farther north the following season, the Green Mountain Club will eventually maintain caretakers to look after hikers at all of its principal shelters on the 248 miles of trails as is done by the Appalachian Club. This was decided Saturday night at the annual meeting of the trustees of the organization.

The trustees re-elected Mr. Mortimer of Proctor president, and elected the following other officers: Vice-president, Prof. R. H. White, Middlebury College; treasurer, Col. J. Cleveland, Rutland; clerk, Willis M. Ross, Rutland; Frederick Tucker of Boston was among the trustees present at the meeting.

TAX COMMISSION RESIGNS

CONCORD, N. H., March 14 (Special)—John T. Amey of Lancaster, for 16 years a member of the State Tax Commission, has filed his resignation with Robert J. Peaslee, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to take effect April 1.

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Who Said Marbles Was a Boys' Game?



The 10 Challengers of the Boys at Minneapolis Are Shown in the Circle. The Girl Champion, Ruby Sinton, Is Seventh From the Left. In the Finals, After a Keen Contest, Ernest Osfar Saved the Day for the Boys.

Girls Near Victory at Marbles in Challenge to Boys' Team

Margin of Only Two Points Decides Scrimmage at Minneapolis—Lad Who Captured Silver Cup Knocked Three "Mibs" at One "Knuckle"

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 12 (Special)—A narrow margin of two points saved the city marbles championship for the boys of Minneapolis when 10 girl challengers invaded the almost strictly masculine domain of "shootin' mibs" and gave the title defenders a two-hour scrimmage they will long remember.

Ernest Osfar, the new 10-year-old champion, wore his crown lightly as he displayed his hard-won silver cup. But Ruby Sinton, 9, came very near carrying out the prediction that the girls "were just as good as the boys at marbles and may be a whole lot better."

With park board employees as referee and score keepers, the two sides went into action. The boys played around a 10-foot chalk circle on the sidewalk, the girls "knuckled" down around a similar ring in the gymnasium at Logan Park.

Self-appointed messengers ran between the two circles bearing the latest dispatches, so that when word came to the girls that the boys were about to finish their series of five games, the girls played their very best.

In the finals for the boys, Ernest flicked his agate toward the center marble, and knocked the lone "crook" from the ring. At the same time, a similar contest was being

staged among the girls, with a uniformed policeman keeping order. Ruby in her enthusiasm overreached the line with her arm and there was a chorus of protests.

"Quit, you're fudgin'!" they shouted. Grammar was cast to the winds as Ruby retorted, "I ain't fudgin'. I just slipped a little, so there."

For the finals between the winners among boys and girls, judges decided winner of two out of three games would be champion. The first game went to Ruby, accompanied by cheers from the girls. Ernest, somewhat daunted, scowled at the opening of the second game, but with determined expression, crashed his shooter into

the group of marbles in the center and knocked out three. The game went to Ernest. The third was a tie, so an extra period had to be played, with Ernest finally winning. And the championship was safe for another year.

RUMANIA DESIROUS OF UNDERSTANDING WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

By Wireless
BUCHAREST, March 14—The speeches of the Government leaders, following Italy's ratification last week of the Bessarabian annexation protocol, indicate that Rumania believes the moment opportune to attempt to reach an understanding with Russia definitely resolving the Bessarabian question and permitting the conclusion of a nonaggression pact.

Apparently inspired statements now appearing in the Bucharest newspapers convey the impression that the Rumanian Government is hopeful of reaching an understanding with Russia through the medium of Germany, at the same time

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02527x—An Oxford Reference edition, with over 50,000 centre-column references. Printed with very black-faced type and bound in high grade Persian Morocco leather, limp, leather lined, with gold edges; size 9x5 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches and only 1 inch thick. \$8.00.

02687x—An Oxford Concordance edition. Has 50,000 centre-column references, and, in addition, a Concordance, Subject, Index, and Dictionary of Scripture Proper Names. Bound in high grade Persian Morocco leather, limp, leather lined, sewed under gold edges. Printed with large, clear, self-pronouncing type; size 8 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches and only 1 inch thick. \$11.00.

0518x—An Oxford Teacher's edition. With 300-page Cyclopedic Concordance, being the helps arranged in alphabetical order, as well as 50,000 centre-column references, with 15 colored maps. Bound in genuine Seal skin leather, with overlapping cover, calf-lined to edge, red under gold edges and silk sewed. Printed with extra heavy black faced type; size 6 3/4 x 4 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches. \$16.50.

78x—A Scotch Reference Bible. Has helps to the difficult passages in the Bible right on the pages where needed as well as many other features not obtainable in any other edition. Bound in flexible Alaska Seal, limp, leather lined, with gilt roll; size 8 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches and only 1 1/4 of an inch thick. Printed with large black-faced type. \$11.00.

128x—The same as No. 78x, but in addition has a Concordance, Dictionary of Scripture Proper Names and Subject Index. 1 1/2 inches thick. \$12.50.

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LECTURES ON MOTION PICTURES OPENED IN COURSE AT HARVARD

Form Part of Regular Study of Business Policy in Graduate School—Welcomed by the Industry—Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Hays First Speakers

Joseph P. Kennedy, Harvard '12, and president of the Film Booking Offices of America, Inc., today introduced at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration the course of lectures on motion pictures which are a part of the regular course on "Business Policy."

The course was arranged in recognition of the fact that this newest among the industries related to the theater is attracting increasing numbers of college graduates and that, therefore, there should be informed interpretation of some of its technicalities by men importantly engaged in the industry.

Mr. Kennedy confined his lecture period to a survey of the problems the men taking the course desire to have discussed. Certain phases of the executive side of motion picture production as well as the more technical fields of camera work, casting, department systems, assembling of properties and publicity were suggested by students as of interest, and the effect of this first meeting of the group was to sort out as many questions as possible from among those asked from the floor and to assign them to a period for actual discussion.

Covers Wide Field
This group of 10 lectures brings to Harvard men who represent not only the controlling group of producers but the internal working of

an industry which offers great opportunities quite distinct from actual appearance on the screen.

Not only guideposts to the more immediate duties occurring in the day-to-day departments of the industry are to be discussed but methods for reduction of arbitration necessity between exhibitors and distributors; the addition to the regular schedule of feature films of so-called short subject comedies and educational films; distribution of films and the system known as block booking which compels an exhibitor to accept a group of films in order to obtain a proportion which he specifically desires to show on that program, and similarly engrossing topics.

Arranged on Case System
This is the first instance of sustained study of the motion picture industry offered at the Harvard business school. The lectures have been arranged about the case system which is pursued in other business school departments.

The field is regarded as an exceedingly desirable one for study and it is the opinion of Mr. Kennedy, who is in general charge of the lecture course, that obtaining as lecturers men who were with the industry at its beginning and who are still in active control of great producing units is eloquent indication of not only the thoroughness with which it is intended to inform students.

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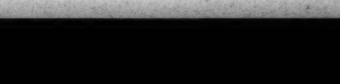
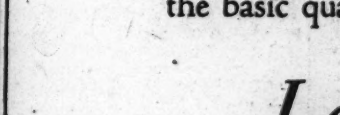
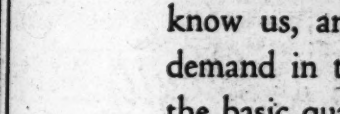
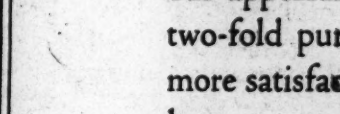
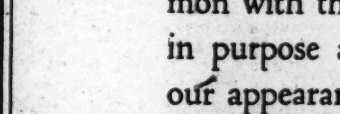
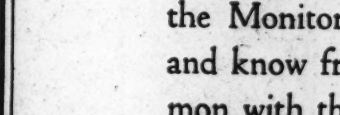
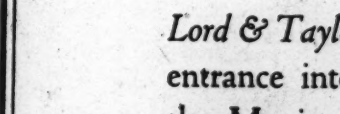
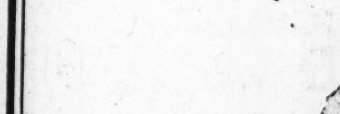
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Boston's Protective Services Play Important Part in City

Police, Fire and Building Departments Ever Alert in Behalf of Citizens' Rights and Property

Today *The Christian Science Monitor* publishes the sixth of a series of articles presenting a working picture of the principal departments of the City of Boston. Particular interest attaches to the *Journal of the City of Boston*, which is published by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, March 16, 17, 18, to discuss civic problems from the viewpoint of the taxpayer, and how best he can contribute to a higher trained personnel in public office.

Twelve cents out of every dollar that the people pay to the city of Boston in taxes goes to protecting what the people own—approximately \$1,900,000 worth of buildings and personal property.

These 12 cents per taxable dollar equip and maintain the fire, police, and building departments, forming a first line of protection to aid citizens in attaining the "certain and inalienable rights" of the Declaration of Independence, "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

Preventive protection is the service which both the fire and police departments are emphatically stressing in their own functions, in training their personnel, and in their co-operative contact with the people.

"All fires are the same size at the start," is the significant comment of the fire department executives. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston's Fire Commissioner, declares that the majority of fires are preventable; that, in fact, 72 per cent of all fires result from carelessness, and that the department is working more and more for prevention.

Importance of Police
Similarly with the police department. The old conception of the police officer as solely "the enemy of the criminal" can no longer apply. Herbert A. Wilson, Boston Police Commissioner, emphasizes that crime prevention is just as important as crime detection, and that all police officers are becoming increasingly appreciated as servants of the law-abiding public as well as servants of the law.

The fire and police departments of Boston cost the people nearly \$10,000,000 every year for pay for the men, buying equipment and the upkeep of their buildings and plant. Mr. Hultman says that through the work of his new fire prevention force which is teaching the people how to protect their buildings and homes from fires, losses last year in Boston were \$1,000,000 less than they were the year previous.

Mr. Hultman travels everywhere with a telephone in his automobile in which he can hitch up in any fire patrol box and keep in constant touch with all of his 65 fire engine houses and headquarters. The four big fireboats in the harbor are always in touch with the commissioner through radio to the fire alarm building in the Fenway.

Apparatus Now Motorized
The last piece of horse-drawn equipment, an ambulance, was sold six months ago for \$1. Now it is all high-powered motor-driven. Radio and telegraph maintain communication between every station and the fireboats wherever they may be in the harbor.

The commissioner says the people can save themselves thousands yearly by asking for instruction from experts in his fire prevention squad which visits all parts of the city and shows business men, janitors and housekeepers how to operate and control their heating apparatus, whether cook stove or office-building boilers.

The commissioner said his budget for this year called for the expenditure of nearly \$4,320,000, while 10 years ago \$2,040,000 was sufficient for pay rolls and apparatus. The average cost for each response to the alarm is about \$500.

"We have added more than 500 men to the force in 10 years," he said. "The passing of the two-platoon

system ordinance accounted for the large increase in the force but the fire-fighting plant has been growing in the past decade and new equipment requires more men."

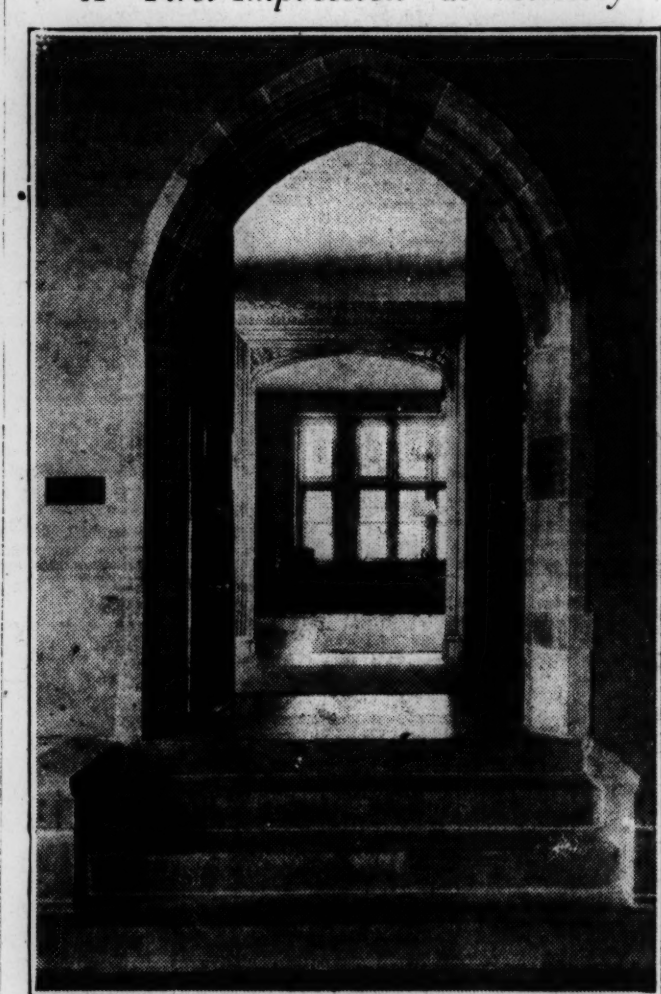
Police Close to People

The police department comes in close touch with the people even more than the fire department. They stand at the busy street intersections and control the movements of thousands of cars and they go to the schoolhouses at opening and closing hours to see that children are given opportunity to cross the streets in safety. They patrol the streets and protect the millions of dollars' worth of property in the stores, and they tell the stranger just how to find the shop or office he seeks in Boston's tangle of narrow, crooked streets. They avert the commission of crime and detect the criminal.

All this costs the taxpayers over \$5,500,000 yearly. In 1917 the police department budget was \$2,715,000, but since then came the police strike, the increase of the force from year to year, as the demand for service grows with the city and the addition last year alone of 300 more men just to help to place the traffic squad on an efficient basis.

"We don't have enough traffic men now," says Herbert A. Wilson,

A "First Impression" at Wellesley



View Looking Into Reception Hall of Severance Hall, From Dining Room.

WELLESLEY OPENS SEVERANCE HALL

New Gothic Dormitory Holds "Open House" for Trustees

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 14 (Special)—Severance Hall, Wellesley's new dormitory, held "open house" Saturday to members of the college and the trustees. The students' rooms were open to the guests who were greatly interested in the winding halls and varying levels of this dormitory which was planned to suit its hilly site and yet form a unit with Tower Court and Clafin Hall.

Tea was served in the medieval dining room. Mrs. Mary Ahlers, head of Wilder Hall, and Miss Helen Lyndell, head of Casanova Hall, poured, while Mrs. Mary Ewing, assistant dean of residence and head of Severance, received the guests, with Miss Pendleton, Miss Tufts, dean of residence, and Miss Olive White, dean of the college.

The new dormitory, like Tower Court and Clafin Hall, has collegiate Gothic architecture, made attractive by the numerous wings of varying heights, casement windows, carved stone pinnacles, heavily molded archways and great oaken doors.

The Gothic motif is continued on the interior in the great medieval hall with its huge stone fireplaces and open roof construction. The students' rooms, due to the irregularity of the buildings, are of varying shapes, and in this way every room seems to have greater individuality than the regular rooms of the older dormitories.

JOHN ERICSSON HONORED

Tribute was paid John Ericsson, inventor of the ironclad monitor, at the sixty-fifth anniversary of the victory at Hampton Roads, Va., at Tremont Temple yesterday when William W. Thomas of Portland, Me., former Minister to Sweden, spoke before the Swedish National Federation of Greater Boston. Anders Kallgren, president of the federation, introduced the speaker, who served as Minister under Presidents Arthur, McKinley and Roosevelt and as consul under President Lincoln.

police commissioner. "Boston's retail value has been computed at over \$1,000,000 daily and a large part of this is done through the automobile while the trucking of goods makes it possible for the merchant to keep up with his trade. The police have to keep the traffic moving in order that business moves."

Recover Stolen Cars

"Of course, the maintenance of law and order is the prime business of the police, but how much order do you think we would have if we did not keep the traffic moving? Last year 2744 cars were stolen. The police found and returned more than 400 of these cars and special men are still hunting for the others."

Also the police list the voters and all residents of the city each year and that for the board of election commissioners they make a list of prospective jurors for the courts of Suffolk County.

The police commissioner of Boston is appointed by the Governor and is answerable to the Governor and the Legislature alone. The city must pay for the cost of the police force but municipal politics can lay no control over this arm of the law. The fire commissioner is appointed by the Mayor, to whom he is responsible for the efficiency of his department.

The building department, in seeing to it that buildings are properly erected, that fireproof construction is adequate for modern conditions and regulations, that ample light and air are provided in hotels, theaters, office, and other public buildings, that the means of egress from halls and houses of public amusement are ample, renders important service to the people.

Louis K. Rourke, an engineer of Panama Canal experience, is at the head of this department of 115 inspectors and examiners of buildings and architects and builders' plans. This department costs the citizens about \$260,000 a year, but one-third of this amount is taken in over its counters in fees which are collected for building permits, operators' licenses and the like.

Mr. Schelling Conducts

As guest conductor at the fifteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra in Jordan Hall yesterday, Ernest Schelling directed three of his own compositions, each of which, as it happened, had been heard hereabouts in recent years. There was his "Suite Fantastique" for piano and orchestra, his "Violin Concerto" and his Fantasy, "A Victory Ball."

A large audience was most cordial to the conducting composer and to the two soloists, Miss Huddie Johnson, pianist, and Mr. Stefan Sopkin, violinist.

Mr. Schelling seems fated to be known in Boston as a conductor. Some of us remember him as a pianist of great skill, and recount how in this medium he can take hold of the bit and show his true powers. Surely many could have liked to hear him deliver the part in his suite while another conducted. These were compensated by the performance of Miss Johnson, who caught the swing and zest of the music as if she herself had composed it.

An appropriation of \$75,000 a year has been set aside by the Legislature for free textbooks for children in the public schools. This measure was one of the campaign pledges of both parties in the election last year. It is estimated that 20,000 children could not attend school this year in New Mexico because their parents were unable to purchase textbooks.

In a desert land where every cry for water, it seems paradoxical that a drainage system should have to be planned to take care of a water-logged valley. This, however, is what the new conservancy law which has passed the Legislature proposes to do in the middle Rio Grande valley.

Extending south from Albuquerque the entire valley has become water-logged on account of silt piled up by the Rio Grande when that river is blocked by the Elephant Butte dam. The conservancy bill provides for six commissioners to be named by the two judges in that district with power to float a bond issue without a popular election. The proposed drainage system will involve an expenditure of about \$10,000,000 and will reclaim thousands of acres.

NEW "OLD NORTH" RECTOR

The Rev. Ernest J. Dennen, archdeacon of the Episcopal Church in the Boston district, was instituted seventeenth rector of Christ Church (Old North) when Bishop Samuel G. Babcock of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts officiated at the Sunday morning service. Charles K. Bolton, senior warden, then presented the speaker, who served as Minister under Presidents Arthur, McKinley and Roosevelt and as consul under President Lincoln.

There was a large and enthusiastic audience at the service. The choir, under the direction of Mr. Dennen, gave a fine performance. The service was held at 10 o'clock.

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Music in Boston

The Curtis Quartet

The Curtis Quartet of Philadelphia made its first Boston appearance in the lecture hall of the public library last night, by courtesy of the Curtis Institute of Music. The concert was one of the series, open to the public without charge, made possible through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge. The hall was filled. The program consisted of Beethoven's "Symphony No. 3," Chopin's "Nocturne," and Dvorak's "F Major, op. 96."

The Curtis Quartet immediately established its right to a place among the major organizations devoted to chamber music. Quite recently formed, it started with a respectable personnel. The Curtis Institute of Music, lavishly endowed by Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok, seems bent on adding to its faculty all the virtuosi it can capture. Carl Flesch, first violin, is a native of Hungary, who has had a distinguished European career. He is now in the Curtis Quartet, as until two years ago the viola of the Flopale Quartet. Felix Salmond, the English cellist, is one of the most prominent exponents of his instrument. These three, we believe, head the departments of the Curtis Quartet, and to their respective instruments, Emanuel Beilin, the second violin, is a younger man, upon whom the mantle of fame has not yet descended, but he gave evidence of being a worthy companion of the others.

With further years of labor together, these artists, by the token of their present accomplishment, ought to achieve dazzling heights. Players of distinction, they display an admirable disposition to subordinate their individual contributions to the glory of the whole. Thus they have already made their total balance exceptional. Each instrument speaks clearly in its turn, but none overpowers the others. Possessing technical excellence and musical feeling, these players experience no difficulty in attaining unanimity of utterance. Nor can their devotion to the musical message of the composer be questioned. In evenness of tonal quality, in the refinement of tonal blending, this quartet doubles will find it not possible to reveal greater beauties with longer association. Shortcomings in these qualities were particularly observable in the first movement of the Beethoven, but the Adagio, with its delightful Andante section, was most sympathetically rendered. Dvorak's melodious opus, eloquently set forth, profited by being less familiar than the "Symphony 'From the New World,'" of which it is a chamber counterpart.

The next concert in the series will be given April 13, by the London String Quartet. Next Sunday evening a Beethoven program will be given by the Burgh String Quartet, through the generosity of the performers, as a part of the Library's Centenary observance. L. A. S.

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Kreisler

Fritz Kreisler, violinist, returned to Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon for his final Boston concert of the season. Carl Lamson provided excellent accompaniments and the usual capacity audience applauded the entire program with the enthusiasm born of a very genuine pleasure in Mr. Kreisler's playing.

Yesterday's program announced Bach's minor concerto for beginning; proceeded with Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole"; closed with Cyril Scott's "Lotus Land," Debussy's "En Bateau," the rollicking "Goldwage Cake-Walk," the romantic "Minstrel," and Arbos-Fernandez's Tango.

From a purely musical point of view, Bach's concerto seemed the most poignantly beautiful performance of the afternoon. In it a listener discerned the icy clearness of extraordinarily beautiful violin tone, a mastery of comprehension of musical form and development, and finally a school of the violinist who would subordinate itself completely to every musical need and yet remain apparent through the selfsame immersion. Bach revealed, clarified, concentrated, emerged from Mr. Kreisler's device of no music.

Yet the huge audience capitulated to the innumerable intricacies of the music by Lalo. Glittering runs, sharp edged staccato, biting plucked tones, run off with utmost ease and nonchalance, caught and held the popular attention. There is no music in Mr. Kreisler's regenerating hand with this old "war horse" of violinists. Admittedly he gave it beauties not usually inherent in it. Again, he extracted real loveliness from the slow-paced third movement. Yet even with all the transformations he brought one could not but question its presence on the program. Its frills are undeniably treasured.

But there was no questioning Mr. Kreisler's choice of music in the third and final group. His Debussy languished or serenaded or pranced as each bit of music required. "Lotus Land" breathed a happy fragrance of exoticism. The Tango went its audaciously charming way. And through the heartiest applause of the afternoon Mr. Kreisler held to his announced program, saving for the end of the concert the many encores an audience tumultuously demanded.

Rose Zulkalian

Rose Zulkalian, contralto, gave a recital in Symphony Hall last evening. There a large audience heard the singer as she traversed a program which gave full and satisfying evidence of fine achievements already made and of splendid possibilities still open. Zulkalian's voice is not one whit less lovely than it was a year ago. Indeed, it has grown noticeably since this writer last heard it. From the start, of course, Mme. Zulkalian appealed most to the ear with which to work. Her's is one of those rare contralto voices which combine the full, shining brilliance of soprano tones and the heavy, velvety richness of a deep alto voice. In brief, contrast cannot be relied solely on the natural resources of that voice. Her performance bears witness to the application which results in sharply enunciated texts, clean, intelligent phrasing, and a musician's comprehension of each song.

Her program, too, was well constructed. Mme. Zulkalian began with a familiar aria from Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas," then turned to a fully written measure of Mozart's "Alla breve," and next essayed the operatic "O Mia Fanciulla" from Donizetti's "La Favorita." These three served as little more than "warming up" matter, since only in the smooth phrases of the "Alla breve" did she reveal her veritable abilities. In this alone, of these first three, did she give evidence of that free outpouring of vibrant tones which is one of her chief characteristics. And it is in the impression that Mme. Zulkalian gives her listeners of an endless reserve of that rich outpouring that one finds the first signs of greatness.

Four songs by Schubert tested Mme. Zulkalian's keenness, and adeptly she gave them the full measure of "peppering" set forth a singer in full tide of dramatic power. Stark tragedy reeled through every measure and phrase. At the close of the song, a breathless oppression remained a moment in the air. "Alla breve," "Die Forelle," with gay, whispering rhythms flicking through it. In "Nacht und Träume," which came next, less success resulted. The song began with a pressed high tone. Possibly a pair of vocal cords, not yet fully warmed up, were the cause. In this alone, of these first three, did she give evidence of that free outpouring of vibrant tones which is one of her chief characteristics. And it is in the impression that Mme. Zulkalian gives her listeners of an endless reserve of that rich outpouring that one finds the first signs of greatness.

Later in the evening came the Armenian folk songs in which Mme. Zulkalian, at the suggestion of her accompanist, set forth a singer in full tide of dramatic power. Stark tragedy reeled through every measure and phrase. At the close of the song, a breathless oppression remained a moment in the air. "Alla breve," "Die Forelle," with gay, whispering rhythms flicking through it. In "Nacht und Träume," which came next, less success resulted. The song began with a pressed high tone. Possibly a pair of vocal cords, not yet fully warmed up, were the cause. In this alone, of these first three, did she give evidence of that free outpouring of vibrant tones which is one of her chief characteristics. And it is in the impression that Mme. Zulkalian gives her listeners of an endless reserve of that rich outpouring that one finds the first signs of greatness.

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often forceful. The Capriccio, in particular, sparkled and glittered. Less successful outcome attended Miss Gorin's playing of Chopin. Here one missed that subtlety and elusive quality of feel than to describe, which so often decides the quality of a Chopin performance.

The music listed in the moderns found Miss Gorin in fine fettle. Her own composition, "Prelude," was well put together and contained material of interest and worth. In it she revealed a clear feeling for musical form and for decisive contrast of her matter. After hearing Miss Gorin's little work, one rather wished she had included others of similar caliber—she has written numerous Medley's pieces glowing warmly. Miss Gorin made their lovely melodies sing lustily. Yet she did not overemphasize their possibilities nor did her playing make them unnecessarily sentimental. Through the care she lavished on them they evolved as definite and attractive musical entities.

That she also knows how to engage in the releasing of musical fireworks Miss Gorin showed in the Dohdany Capriccio. It resounded and re-echoed and played about in the gayly bounding measure, and best of all, it gave to the program a final and very pleasant flicker. C. S. S.

"Mayor" of Peru Faces a Contest

Republicans Hope to Oust Him From Some of Several Offices That He Holds

PERU, Mass., March 14 (P)—Frank Creamer, who by virtue of the number of offices he holds in this, one of the smallest towns in the State, wears the title of "Mayor," is once again today facing the political fight of his life to retain his offices, but the prestige that sweetens them.

His Republican opponents, in an effort to oust him from some or all of the offices of town clerk, selectman, town treasurer and tax collector, have put virtually a full slate in the field and any one of the 48 enrolled voters who fails to exercise the franchise will have to show good reason for the inactivity.

Mrs. Creamer is a member of the school committee, library trustee and postmaster. Today, according to annual custom, Mr. Creamer issued invitation to attend and hear his opponent, Mr. Creamer acts as town meeting moderator.

BATES COLLEGE DEBATE ARRIVES FOR DEBATE

Dr. Clifton D. Gray, president of Bates College, arrived in Boston today, preparatory to the debate in which he will oppose Clarence Darrow, Chicago attorney, in Symphony Hall Wednesday night. The subject of the debate will be "Is Man a Machine." Mr. Darrow speaking in the affirmative.

Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard law school has been invited to preside at the debate in Symphony Hall Wednesday night. The subject of the debate will be "Is Man a Machine." Mr. Darrow speaking in the affirmative.

SPRINGLIKE WEATHER BRINGS CROWDS OUT

The third day of unusual weather for March, the temperature reaching 68 degrees yesterday, recorded the Boston weather bureau at this time of year, sent great numbers to the beaches and filled the highways with automobiles. Signs of spring were not wanting. Birds were appearing. Birds were singing. The Common Public Garden and park were thronged. Spring fashions blossomed. Ice and snow retreated to a few patches in the woods. Some bathers braved the water.

MEXICO TO OPEN NEW TRUNK LINE

Last Link in Southern Pacific's West Coast Route Virtually Complete

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—Probably the greatest achievement in the history of engineering in Mexico—and a feat worthy of ranking with the finest accomplishments in railroad construction anywhere—is represented in the substantial completion of the 103-mile railway link of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Mexico, closing the gap between La Quemada, in the state of Jalisco, and Tepic, in the state of Nayarit.

The completion of this line, which eminent railroad engineers had declared was "impractical if not impossible," is a tribute to the skill of American railroad builders.

The new line opens up a new direct rail route from the west coast to central Mexico, making possible the development of a great region that hitherto, because of lack of communications, has been little exploited, rich though it is in agricultural and industrial possibilities. At the same time, it is declared, one of the most lovely scenic routes known to the railroad world is established.

According to an announcement by H. B. Titcomb, president of the company, the first touches on the link will be made by April 1, at which time the first trains will be run over it.

The link establishes a new main trunk line between Mexico City and the United States, via the west coast, to be known as the "Golden Coast Route." As soon as it is feasible, a Pullman and dining car service will be established directly between Mexico City and Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The entire project will cost \$14,000,000. In addition, \$2,000,000 has been spent by the company in improving the already existing line running north from Tepic to Nogales.

Twenty of the 103 miles in the new line pierce through ground that some railway engineers termed unbreakable. These 20 miles alone cost \$7,000,000, or \$350,000 per mile. There are 31 tunnels on the line, with a total length of 24,000 feet. Approximately 4,000,000 yards of earth and rock have been removed since work was begun.

The final link in the new line, the Salpuedes Viaduct, is 860 feet long, 240 feet high and contains 2,500,000 pounds of bridge steel. (Salpuedes may be freely translated "Get out of it if you can.")

Of the \$14,000,000 spent on the line, approximately \$12,000,000 was supplied by the Mexican Government, representing claims of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for damages suffered during the revolutionary period.

The engineering triumph represented in the construction of the line consists in the fact that the steel rails were laid through the great mountain ranges and canyons with a maximum gradient of 1 per cent and maximum curves of six degrees metric.

Although preliminary service over the new line should begin about the 1st of April, it is announced that the official inauguration will probably be held on the 1st of May, with President Calles officiating.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Dorothy May Barker, Weymouth Heights, Mass.; Esther I. Mayo, Weymouth Heights, Mass.; Ruth E. Mayo, Weymouth Heights, Mass.; C. E. Lindholm, Pittsfield, Mass.; Eileen M. Cate, Boston, Mass.; Betty E. Hoffes, Boston, Mass.

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NORTON, Mass., March 14 (Special)—A library of 75 volumes has been presented to Wheaton College by F. H. Day of Norwood. The books are to be placed in the parlor of Everett Hall, which is a new dormitory at the college.

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Art News and Comment

In New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

WELL known among English etchers, Frederick L. Griggs is having his first considerable New York showing of prints at the Harlow Galleries. His work has, however, been gradually creeping into the local exhibitions by twos and threes during the last year, and each time has made a definitely favorable impression. These are architecturally couched in the main, and are all in praise of the early English Gothic style. In the artist's own words, his chief artistic interest has always been "to recall the aspect of medieval England," and he achieves this end by conjuring up out of his vast store of architectural information imaginary scenes so vivid that they might easily have existed in stone and mortar. "St. Botolph's, Boston" is apparently the only etching in the exhibition dealing with structural realities, and it is interesting to note that, to all intents and purposes, there is no difference in temper between it and the others.

While Mr. Griggs has made his reconstruction an archaeological delight, it is rather on the grounds of pictorial and technical excellence that his plates should be considered. Each print abounds in tonal beauty, dignity of composition, and remarkable detail, and is plainly the work of slow time and the outcome of expert knowledge of subject matter and technical processes. Only 30 etchings have come to pass during the dozen or more years of his etching, and many of these are yet reserved for future embellishment or change. In the present exhibition it is possible to trace the evolution of a Griggs plate through its many stages. "The Almoner" (one of his most famous prints) and "The Palace" are shown in various states. The artist adds and subtracts, lops and lengthens as he sees fit, but the progression is invariably for the best interests of the plate. Mr. Griggs is accurate but not too precise in his compilation of fact, and he cloaks his Gothic forms with creeping, clinging textures that invest them with deep romantic interest and oftentimes splendor. "Maur's Farm" is a fine example of rich, deep biting without confusion or loss of light, and "Palace Farm" shows his control of delicate, shifting tonalities and textures. His art is well outside the course of current events, yet it is no whit of the dusty. Though he dwells within an antique mood, his enthusiastic visioning and well-trained hand sustains these records and welds the various pictorial and technical elements into one eloquent whole.

Frank W. Benson is at the Knoedler Galleries with a splendid showing of his dry prints and etchings, running retrospectively from his first published plate (done in 1912 but not offered for sale until three years later) up to his latest trial proof. This Boston artist's successful transcription of wild birds in their native environment is an illustration of how important sympathetic environment and subject matter are in determining the issues of an artistic career. It is a patent that Mr. Benson's best work has been done since he took to the Cape Cod marshes with his plates and needles. While he enjoyed a considerable reputation before this departure as a talented painter, the etched Benson of the bird marshes was still pretty much in abeyance. Nearly a hundred prints are here, and most every phase of his etched work is to be studied. The rarely seen "Swans and Teal" is well worth examining, and particularly liked his trial proof of "Rising Geese," his "Marsh Gunner" (also trial proof), and his "Fish Hawk."

The second annual exhibition of the New York Society of Women Artists is in progress at the Anderson Galleries, with some two dozen members filling the three galleries to overflowing with painting and sculpture of various degrees of interest and excellence. This organization, reacting against the convention of the larger National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, emphasizes artistic originality and independence, and bears a strong likeness to the Whitney Club in its exhibitions. A large memorial group of paintings by Gladys Dick is the feature of the show, and this young artist's vigorous treatment of form and color with special reference to the horse is well exemplified. Some of the other notable features of the exhibition are Peggy Bacon's amusing dry prints, "Tanya Bernstein's" delicately rendered "Tears Hill" and her spirited "Fishing Port," Margaret Huntington's two studies of "Hotel Garden, Nice," Elsie Driggs' large and appealing "Dead," and Doris Rosenthal's "White Tulips."

At Alfred Steiglitz's "Gallery Intime" in the Anderson Galleries, a group of 20 sculptures by Gaston Lachaise is on view. Here is a large talent in the cross-rips of artistic mood and manner, running now to over-stylized figures of modernistic mold, and then easing away into highly naturalistic (and lovely) studies that make one wonder which, after all, is the real Lachaise. Which ever way he swings, he is at all times a master of modeling, but that is not the real issue in an exhibition of Embroidered Panels and Screens by LAURA MARQUAND WALKER at J. F. OLSSON CO.'S ART STORE, 43 BRATTLE ST., Opp. Post Office CAMBRIDGE, MASS. WEEK OF MARCH 14

Recent Paintings by BRYSON BURROUGHS MARCH 14TH TO 25TH MONTROSS GALLERY 24 EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK

STAR MOTTO (Note and frame each in beautiful color. Red cloth back. Made to hang or stand in place of quiet contemplation. Address: Star Motto, care of O.R. Pritchard, 32 Washington Square, New York City 10001 1217 7975. PRICE \$4.00 POSTPAID

tion of this sort which deals primarily with concept and content. A large standing figure, cast somewhat in the style of the Greek antique and touched with gold, is the main feature of the exhibition, but I am inclined to think that his most important pieces are the silver-plated mask of a woman, the striking high-polished metal head of Mrs. Ernest Flono, and the small marble torso that has been so sensitively felt and carved. His marble head of Georgia O'Keefe is much too purposefully interpreted to be convincing, and his other portrait heads are only moderately successful. In his statuettes is more of the real Lachaise, in spite of the rather meaningless distortion of parts, and here he works with a



Vestibule in the Art Gallery Presented by Horace C. Henry to the University of Washington.

much freer hand than in the portraits. At the Milch Galleries a large group of paintings and sketches by Lillian Genth, done recently in Africa and Spain, is on view, but her breezy, vigorous style and simple color sense has only caught the full favor of these southern scenes intermittently. "The Desert Game" and "Patio of the Arbor, Andalusia" may be cited as examples of Miss Genth at her best. At the same galleries a set of water colors by Stuart Skou is on exhibition, and once more this able water colorist exemplifies his ability to portray scenes ranging from the most intimate still-life studies to grim northern epic landscapes. In this medium but wanting in restraint and conscious repression; and it would be interesting to see the results of Mr. Skou's water color if he should be naturally led to take a tack in his flowing robes.

"The Beloved Rogue"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—Strand Theater, "The Beloved Rogue," a motion picture written by Paul Bern, directed by Alan Crosland for United Artists.

Whatever liberties may have been taken with the historical aspects of Francois Villon's career in making "The Beloved Rogue," at all events John Barrymore has a part cut to measure in the celebrated vagabond poet of fifteenth century France. It furnishes him high heroic adroitness mingled with picturesque gaucheries, rags and tatters alternating with courtly splendors, plentiful opportunities to be gay, gallant, gracious, ardent—all in a breath. The period has been richly set forth for this United Artists production, with old Paris lying snug under decorative snow blankets and a well numbered populace for both the palace and street scenes.

William Cameron Menzies is the art director on this occasion, and he has achieved splendid effects with his massive masonry, sharp pitched gables, wide-spread courtyards, and imaginatively designed interiors. Some of the photography is too low in key to permit of full production values being caught, but in the main the picture is rewarding to the eye. Mr. Barrymore is delightful to watch as the impudent Villon. His finest bit of acting comes in the

PAINTINGS of Sicily, Morocco, Italy and Spain by IRWIN D. HOFFMAN WATERCOLORS by MISS ALICE JUDSON at GRACE HORNE'S GALLERIES STUART STREET AT DARTMOUTH BOSTON

Still and know that I AM GOD

Recent Paintings by BRYSON BURROUGHS MARCH 14TH TO 25TH MONTROSS GALLERY 24 EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK

early part of the picture after Louis XI has banished him from his beloved Louvre. He sits disconsolate in the cloistered make-up of the All-Poola's revel, and as he gives way to his mounting emotions he changes quietly from the bald-headed, be-smirched buffoon to the picturesque poet, a long sustained scene of great originality and effectiveness. Conrad Veldt is well cast as the crafty Louis, and he makes every point tell. Marceline Day is an attractive heroine, and the other featured players are Lawson Butt, Henry Victor, Slim Summerville, Mack Swain, Angelo Rossitto, Nigel de Bruller, Lucy Beaumont, Otto Matiesen, Jane Winton, Rose Dione, Bertram Grassby and Dick Sutherland. Allyn Crossland understands how to keep his pictures constantly interesting, from both acting and production angles, and he selects his players appropriately. R. F.



Vestibule in the Art Gallery Presented by Horace C. Henry to the University of Washington.

The University of Washington Gallery

Special Correspondence

AT THE University of Washington the Horace C. Henry Art Gallery, recently completed, has been opened to the public. It is the gift of one of Seattle's prominent citizens and himself an art collector and connoisseur. His own noteworthy collection is included in the gift to the university.

The building is the first unit of a pavilion in a series of units of a museum group to be constructed in the campus buildings. The design is a modified form of Tudor Gothic. It covers an area of 55 by 120 feet, is designed in reinforced concrete, structural steel and trimmed with university texture brick and precast steel. Four figures on the corners of the entrance pylon represent respectively Egyptian, classic, medieval and Oriental civilization.

The gallery contains six main exhibition rooms providing 5000 square feet of wall space. Every care has been taken to solve problems of natural and artificial illumination. The donor's desire has been to furnish not only a suitable home for his own collection, where the public could enjoy it, but to make possible an art center which would be an asset to the cultural life of the city. In the structure, besides the three rooms required to house Mr. Henry's collection, three additional rooms are reserved for local and traveling exhibits.

Mr. Henry's collection includes notable examples of the French and American schools of the late nineteenth century. All the well-known Barbizon painters, Rousseau, Daubigny, Corot, Harpignies, Troyon and Diaz, are represented; also several of the French painters just preceding these, Delacroix and Rosa Bonheur. A good example of Bouguereau, "Child at Bath," is in the collection. Among the American canvases one finds William Chase, Kenyon Cox, Lillian Genth, Bruce Crane, Jules Guerin, Child Hassam, Winslow Homer, George Inness, Francis Jones, William Heith, Homer Martin, Francis McCombs, Carl Meichers, Francis J. Murphy, Fred Waugh, William Wendt and Alexander Wyant.

Recent Paintings by RUSSELL CHENEY Until March 26th BABCOCK GALLERIES 19 East 49th St., New York City

ART is an essential in the home. The ultimate is available now Pictures by BUK Dudensing Galleries 45 West 44th, New York MARCH 14 TO APRIL

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Chicago Exhibitions

Special from Monitor Bureau

TRADITIONS which tied annual exhibitions of art societies to the heart of the city are being shattered by the steps taken by two strong organizations of leading painters and sculptors. The Chicago Society of Artists founded in 1888, which some five years ago decided to act independently of the Art Institute, this month staged its yearly show at the Hamilton Park Field House 10 miles distant. It is an instance of foresight which perceived that this strategic exhibition room was at a center of population accustomed to find pleasure in the building.

With an opening reception to the community eager to listen to speeches by artists, the affair is launched successfully. The nearly 200 canvases cover a liberal range of subject material and happily represent young artists as well as the elders who believe in drawing and the attractiveness of color. E. Lyne Coy, the president, is an exhibitor. Marvin F. Thompson, who is a painter-etcher as well as portrait painter in oils, and Minnie Harms Neebe, a painter of still life and the out of doors in full sunlight, are active in promoting the interests of the organization.

The South Side Art Association, which held its first annual exhibition in Ida Noyes Hall of the University of Chicago, is largely composed of artists resident in that section of Greater Chicago, including Lorado Taft and Josephine Reichmann, who have memberships in other active groups. It has flouted tradition by deciding to go after its viewers by a large extent has caught the Pi-randello touch in making this picture. While the basic idea of the story is simple and quite possibly tenable, the treatment tosses the threads of the tale to the four winds and leaves them to look after themselves as best they may. It is as irrational a piece of so-called satire on human affairs as could be desired, and it bears all the hall-marks of its author.

In the criticism of today the apparently happy accidents of line and light in such plates as the "Little Venice" are acknowledged as evidences of wisdom. To the fanciful, there is no print more beautiful than this sweeping vision of the city across the lagoons from a distant island.

Pirandello Story Screened

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Guild Theater, seventh subscription performance of the Film Arts Guild, presenting "Emak Bakia," by Man Ray, and "The Living Dead Man," based on Luigi Pirandello's "The Late Mathew Pascal," directed by Marcel L'Herbier.

The Film Arts Guild moved up town to the Guild Theater for its seventh subscription performance, bringing the cinema for the first time to the august stage of America's leading repertory theater and establishing new precedents thereby. Furthermore, in an amusing little screen tiff that opened the bill, the chief contributor to the Guild's repertory, George Bernard Shaw, made his first appearance on its stage, and this doublets caused much mirth among those who take their Shaw in all Guild earnestness. Not only Mr. Shaw, but Sir James Barrie, Sir Arthur Pinero and Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson took their bow, to the accompaniment of various verbal sallies on things cinematographic.

The first novelty, an "abstract" film in the manner of the "Ballet Mechanique" and "A Quoi Revent Les Jeunes Filles" was next unfolded and, while Man Ray has hit on some amusing sequences of whirling form, he has done little that is new. He calls it "Emak Bakia," an old Basque expression meaning

GORDON DUNTHORNE 1205 Connecticut Avenue WASHINGTON, D. C. Exhibitions—Water Colors by CHILDE HASSAM and Etchings and Lithographs by JOSEPH PENNELL

THE Robert C. Vose Galleries announce the first Boston Exhibition of the works of the Great French Master René Menard 559 Boylston Street Boston

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"Give Us a Rest," and apparently aimed at those who are as yet unable to relish the absolutism of films based on disconnected snapshots at passing images.

The real matter of the evening (and there was a matinee performance as well) came with the transcription to the screen of the Pirandello tale of the man who quested vainly for "freedom" only to find that an existence without a registered entity was quite as fruitless as being thoroughly indexed and classified.



H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Painting by Douglas Chondor at the Anderson Galleries, New York.

ated. Marcel L'Herbier, known here as director of the quietly modernistic film "The New Enchantment," to a large extent has caught the Pirandello touch in making this picture. While the basic idea of the story is simple and quite possibly tenable, the treatment tosses the threads of the tale to the four winds and leaves them to look after themselves as best they may. It is as irrational a piece of so-called satire on human affairs as could be desired, and it bears all the hall-marks of its author.

It will thus be seen that the seventh Guild program was sufficiently "high-brow" to warrant the screen Guild's entry into the picture. How this Pirandello contraption will fare outside the charmed circle of the local intelligentsia is hardly to be considered. Ivan Mosjoukine, seen recently as the leading man in "Michael Strogoff," plays the part of Mathew Pascal, and he contrives to blend the sublime and the ridiculous of the role with real skill. Lois Moran, playing the leading feminine part before she became a fixture in the American studios, is attractive. The scenes are shot in various corners of the Continent, with some particularly handsome sequences in Rome and San Gimignano. R. F.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON TOMORROW EVENING AT 8:15 JORDAN HALL EVA BROCHU SOPRANO (Stiney)

COPLEY Ghost Train You'll Shiver with Thrills and Rock with Laughter. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30. News at 8:30.

B. F. KEITH'S SENSATIONAL CENTENNIAL BILL! HELEN MACKELLAR MARQUETTE & FRANK GILL. BERT HANLON, ALAN & CAMPBELL. ARTHUR, NELLY & A. N. U. HINTAR, ED & JENNY ROONEY. ED—HEALY & CROSS—Allan. Charlie Chaplin in "SHOULDER ARMS."

TOURING ATTRACTIONS Rosalie STEWART presents The Pulitzer Prize Play "CRAIG'S WIFE" With CHRYSTAL HERNE by GEORGE KELLY Author of "The Show-off" and "The Torch Bearers" Charles Frohman Company presents OTIS SKINNER in "THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY" MARCH 15—INDIANAPOLIS, IND. MARCH 17-19—COLUMBUS, O.

MOTION PICTURES The Christian Science Monitor Favorably Reviewed These Outstanding Motion Pictures James Cruze's "OLD IRONSIDES" The Thrill of a Lifetime! On the World's Largest Screen 2:30—TWICE DAILY AT THESE LOCATIONS—2:30 RIVOLI THEATRE 40TH AND BROADWAY NEW YORK ALDINE THEATRE 19TH AND CHESTNUT PHILADELPHIA Both Paramount Pictures

Herbert Brenon's "BEAU GESTE" "The Year's Finest Melodrama" From Victor P. P. Wren's Novel 2:30—TWICE DAILY AT THESE LOCATIONS—2:30 EGYPTIAN THEATRE 10TH AND BROADWAY NEW YORK CRITERION THEATRE 44TH AND BROADWAY NEW YORK

LOS ANGELES GRAUMAN'S EXHIBITION 29 TWICE DAILY 2:30 "OLD IRONSIDES" JAMES CRUZE'S FAMOUS TRIUMPH with SID GRAUMAN'S GREATEST PROLOGUE

SAVE FOR A SUNNY DAY EACH day the real estate pages list attractive houses for sale. And it's a Sunny Day for the man who is in a position to buy when the home he wants comes on the market. Five dollars may seem an absurdly small fraction of a \$5000 purchase price. Yet First National savings accounts, opened with \$5.00 and built with regular deposits are making new home owners every year.

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International Print Makers' Show

Los Angeles, Calif. Special Correspondence

OF THE many hundreds of prints submitted to the eighth annual exhibition of the International Print Makers at the Los Angeles Museum, 399 have been hung. Thus the individual pictures appear to better advantage than last year

tones and values in the massed buildings with ability. Belgium sends two etchings by Dirk Baksteen with that soft burr to the etched line, and other prints by Paul Verees and Joseph Van Hoof. Czechoslovakia exhibits nine prints by three artists. Two are intricate and faithfully recorded scenes in Bruges and Ghent in pure line etching, by J. C. Vendroux, Vladimir Slovsky presents four lithographs illustrating to Poe's "Man of the Crowd," and Jaromir Stretti-Zampoli shows three color etchings.

Italy contributes a dozen prints of technical excellence. There are etchings by Remy, Venke, and Milan by Alfieri, Brugnoli, Carbonetti and Mauroner, and three block prints of North African types by Del Neri, besides animal etchings by Pietro Pietra.

France is well represented by Achener, Bastogy and Gomien. Gomien's wood blocks and etching are good both in the way of technical and architectural beauty. Color etchings by Bastogy have a rich range of color in the "Madeline Flower Market" and a tender brilliance in his sails and clouds and sea.

Germany offers both decorative and pictorial compositions. The figure drawing by Sigmund Lipinsky is unusual. Japan has two block prints by Inoue-Sigeru and Hukawa-Sakuti. Spain sent eight etchings, blocks and lithographs by Moroto and Ricart. England and Scotland have contributed more than 100 prints. Their range is not confined to the gentle or historic countryside. They have tried new methods and worked out new thoughts and injected into their exhibition a new note of charm since this departure has been well contributed by the accomplished English technique. George Soper shows an aquatint, "Low Tide," and an etching, "In the Hay Fields" that seems to be emphasis on the modeling rather than on outline. Eileen Soper continues to delineate child life with spontaneity and understanding.

There is noticeable a variety in wood block prints and lithographs, both in monotone and color, varying from the realism of John Copley in black lithograph to the delicate decorative color print of Rigidon Reads "Chinese Ducks." From the simple subject, whether a spray of blossom or a tiny shell, or the complications of a panoramic view many of them have caught the essence of the subject and made of it a satisfying picture.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Not long ago Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer, who by the way is one of the journalists selected by the Walter Hines Page Foundation to spend some months in the United States, made the sensible remark, "When ever world peace itself is threatened, its maintenance would be assured by the combined weight of England and America thrown onto the same scale. Periodical English-speaking conferences along the very lines of the recent Imperial Conference would keep up co-operation without entanglement."

Concerning International Conferences

In an interview given out at Geneva last Thursday, Dr. Stresemann, the able Foreign Minister of Germany, said: "If before the war there had been reunions of Foreign Ministers such as have been realized by the League—if these personal contacts had existed—perhaps it would have been possible to avoid the misunderstandings which came to trouble the relativity of things."

It is apparent that the conferences applauded by these two eminent students of international affairs differ in character. The Englishman urges English-speaking co-operation. The German pleads for conferences of statesmen of all civilized nations. But the essential proposition of both is identical, namely, that international troubles can be averted in multitudinous cases by personal and intimate meetings between the leaders of the nations involved.

It is perhaps the one great service which the League of Nations has thus far rendered to Europe that it has made these conversations easy with a minimum of red tape and formality. Geneva has furnished the meeting place. The periodical assemblies of the League have brought statesmen together so that not infrequently matters not at all included in the formal agenda may be privately discussed and settled. If in the same way there could be some definite series of Anglo-American conferences arranged, so that, as a matter of course, responsible statesmen of both nations would be brought into personal and intimate relation about the council board once or twice a year, there would grow up a more intimate understanding of mutual problems and a more harmonious method of meeting them.

In every great business the habit of conferences among those responsible has been developed. Industrial organizations carrying on bitter rivalries over control of their fields of activity nevertheless have their points of contact, their trade agreements, their frequent meetings for determination upon policies which are common as far as the ends sought are mutually advantageous. It took many centuries of bitter experience for the statesmen of the world to wake up to the fact that this same practice of friendly gathering around the council board might well be employed to settle the points of difference between nations. Europe has found in the League a convenient way of calling these conferences. The United States and Great Britain have at present no such common meeting place. Is it impossible that one should be devised when the will to maintain harmony and friendly co-operation is so apparent upon the part of both nations?

The French colonial movement—which does not mean France's desire for other colonies, but merely her desire for the development of such colonies as she already possesses—has been intensified by the economic crisis that she is experiencing. From time to time plans are drawn up for the "mise en valeur" of France-overseas, but usually these plans are allowed to slumber and are forgotten until some fresh stimulus awakens the country to a consciousness of the colonial potentialities.

Taking the possession of colonies as an acquired fact, it is natural that French thought, at such times as there is an adverse economic balance, should be directed to the possibilities of production, and to virtual independence of foreign countries in respect of raw materials and foodstuffs. At this moment a fresh program, designed to increase the productivity of the colonies and to augment the exchanges between the metropolitan country and the colonies, is before the French Government. Its realization is impeded only by the lack of funds. Léon Perrier, the Minister, declares that if the overseas domains had an adequate economic equipment, there could easily be an annual commerce between France and the colonies to the value of at least 20,000,000,000 francs.

Much of the necessary preliminary work has already been accomplished, and for the future, schemes which could be carried out within five years have been drawn up in detail, after full consultations between the Home Department and the services of the various overseas governors. Money has been voted to the extent of 1,000,000,000 francs of credits allocated to the different colonial budgets, and these credits should be utilized during the coming year. There remains, however, the problem of labor power. Excepting Indo-China, the population of the colonies is extremely scattered. In West Africa, in equatorial Africa, and even in Madagascar, there is only one to five persons to every square kilometer. As for the emigration of the French themselves, it is, in view of the demographical figures, hardly to be expected.

Nevertheless, in spite of these drawbacks, it is proposed vastly to improve such ports as Saigon, Dakar and Tamatave, and to construct a number of railroads which will serve immense regions. The railway of the Ivory Coast will be prolonged toward the Upper Volta. From Brazzaville to the ocean a line will be completed, and in Madagascar and around the Niger and in Indo-China a series of railroads is projected. Roads, too, are to be laid down, and navigable waterways widened and deepened. Irrigation is to be undertaken far more systematically, especially in Senegal and the Sudan. Generally, the greatest attention is to be paid to transport; but this will not be sufficient to insure a larger

production. Efforts are being made to interest the French manufacturers in colonial materials. They are asked to place their orders in the colonies, rather than in foreign countries. This must imply increased sales in the colonies, for it is uneconomic to send laden ships in one direction only. Therefore, the French manufacturers should study the requirements of the colonies, which now purchase a variety of goods abroad.

Propaganda, then, is an important part of the program of M. Perrier, and throughout France there are being set up centers whose function it is to indicate to French industries the productions of the colonies and the needs of the colonies.

In the long run the success of the movement depends not only on the economic equipment of the colonies and the development of transport facilities, but chiefly upon the willing co-operation of French industrialists. It remains to be seen whether success will attend these efforts; whether France will become in fact a nation not of 40,000,000 inhabitants, but, as General Mangin declared, a nation of 100,000,000 inhabitants.

In urging that during the congressional recess the Senate Foreign Relations Committee "investigate and study conditions and policies bearing upon the relationship between the Central American countries, Mexico and the United States," Senator Borah proposed that the American Government borrow

a device which has recently been introduced in European political systems. His proposal was not simply that the committee should inform itself on the facts. Senator Borah desired that between now and the beginning of the new congressional session the Senate, through its committee, should be in a position to exert some check on the Administration's Latin-American policies.

Such a proposal is rather unusual in respect of the relations between the Senate and the President. Similar problems, however, have frequently been discussed in Europe, and certain of the constitutions which have been adopted since the war make careful provision against legislative adjournment meaning the absence of legislative influence. Thus the German Constitution requires the Reichstag to "appoint a standing committee for the protection of the rights of the representative body over against the National Ministry for the period between sessions and after the end of a legislative term." Similarly, the Prussian Constitution authorized such a committee, but with the extra safeguard of the committee having powers after a dissolution of the Landtag and before the convening of a new Landtag.

The Czechoslovak Chamber chooses sixteen representatives, who, with eight delegates from the Senate, constitute a joint legislative committee, which functions during adjournments. This committee is authorized by the Constitution "to exercise control of all government and executive powers." The attempt is made, in short, to prevent the Chief Executive from working in unexamined security when the Legislature is not in session. If the Legislature is in session, ministers have to defend themselves in the Chamber. The argument is that ministers should defend themselves before these committees if the rest of the legislators are on vacation.

France, which has a highly developed system of parliamentary commissions, makes no general attempt at control during recesses. Ministers, however, deal with the more important commissions when Parliament is not in session, but usually this is no more than an attempt to expedite legislative labors. Occasionally ministers appear before the commissions and give them official information which would be presented to the Chamber or to the Senate were these bodies not on vacation. Thus a few weeks ago M. Briand made explanations to the Chamber Commission on Foreign Affairs. Such connections between the commissions and the ministers, however, are due to the desire of the latter to secure parliamentary approval. There is, in France, no formal attempt to project the powers of Parliament when it is not in session. Constitutional provisions which have been cited have no counterparts west of the Rhine.

Nor in England does the House of Commons attempt to work through committees. When Parliament is adjourned or prorogued, the ministers are uncontrolled. Cabinet responsibility is in abeyance. Ministers can be held accountable for their acts only weeks or months later, when Parliament is summoned. In the United States there is, of course, no executive responsibility to the Legislature. During congressional recesses, committees frequently meet to prepare legislative texts or to conduct investigations. The concern of Senator Borah and certain members of the Foreign Relations Committee, however, is not simply that they may be in a position to secure information on Mexican and Nicaraguan matters. They desire, through the information they acquire, to be in a position to watch and criticize executive policy. They desire to project the powers of the Senate into the congressional recess. But the proposed committee method, which is copied from Europe, is contrary to established American procedure and is looked upon by many as a questionable innovation.

Failure of the Congress to enact the measures intended to strengthen the powers of the prohibition law enforcement agencies of the National Government will be regarded in some quarters as evidence that the wet propaganda has created a public sentiment against the law that is reflected in the indifference of the national legislators. This view of the situation is being advanced by the interests working for repeal or nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment, and it is claimed that the next Congress will be still less inclined toward favorable action for a more efficient enforcement service. The small but vociferous wet minorities in the Senate and House have taken advantage of the situation created by the press of other important legislation at the short session

of the Congress to declare that they are responsible for delaying action on the enforcement bills, and are asserting their ability to prevent the enactment of the desired measures when the next Congress assembles.

To those unfamiliar with conditions in a short session of the Congress, it may have appeared that there has been a substantial change in the attitude of senators and representatives since the time that the Eighteenth Amendment was submitted to the states and the Volstead Law enacted. This, however, is not actually the case. The number of those in either the Senate or House who are opposed to the faithful support of the Constitution of the United States and the strict enforcement of the law has not been increased in the past few years, and when the next Congress meets it will be found that an overwhelming majority of the members of both houses is favorable to law enforcement.

There may have been a disposition in some quarters during the past three months to allow the prohibition bills to go over until the next session, so as not to interfere with other important legislation. This attitude offers no encouragement to the wets, who have been declaring that, in response to the alleged reversal of public sentiment, the Volstead Act would be amended so as to permit the sale of "light wines" and beer of a higher alcoholic content, or to allow the several states to define "intoxicating liquors." The temperance forces of the Nation are aware of the possibilities for delaying the adoption of the amendments to the prohibitory law desired by the enforcement officials, and are perfecting plans for overcoming the inertia of the Congress or the filibustering of a few senators. The great majority of the American people are in favor of the faithful enforcement of the law, and their wishes will prevail.

One of the certain marks of an advancing civilization is a growing tendency to love and protect animals. The consciousness that demands "panem et circenses" is on the downward pathway, and the nation that finds its recreation in sports that bring suffering to either man or beast has far to go before it will reach anywhere near a state of true manhood. Similarly that people which, either deliberately or through carelessness, allows its four-footed friends or the birds in its midst to suffer unnecessary or avoidable pain, had better take stock of its finer qualities, to see that it is not lacking in those characteristics that make for humanity in the best sense of the word.

In setting aside, therefore, a week—the week of April 4 to 9—as Be Kind to Animals Week, the American Humane Education Society is doing more than merely call attention to the necessity of humane treatment of horses, cats, dogs, etc. It is appealing, because it knows that it can do so successfully, to those finer attributes of the human character that belong to such as have caught a glimpse of real manliness. In so doing it is emphasizing those qualities without which a civilization lacks something of vital importance to the world. And it is encouraging a larger development of those attributes that find their fruition in love and fellowship for one's neighbors.

This movement for kindness to animals is one that should appeal to all classes of society, old and young. It knits the business man and the schoolboy, the farmer and the professional man into a community of interest. It can see no successful opposition to its efforts, because they are based upon those foundation planks in character which are fundamentally good. In learning to be kind to animals the child is learning a lesson that will bring forth fruit in after years in every aspect of his experience. And in encouraging this movement all who come in contact with its ministry are benefited far beyond what appears on the surface. Kindness to animals carries with it the idea of a larger friendliness for one's fellow man.

Be Kind to Animals Week

Editorial Notes

So few human beings have penetrated into the Shaksam Valley and the Agnil Range, which lie near the frontier between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan, that the story of his expedition to this region, recently told by Major Kenneth Mason before the British Royal Geographical Society, exercises a peculiar fascination. This part of the world contains the second highest mountain in the world, and no European, nor probably anyone of any nation, has been in that part of the Shaksam for the past forty years, since Sir Francis Younghusband discovered and explored it, first, in 1887. Read this for a description of a view:

From a little under 19,000 feet we looked across a deep valley—we called it the Kalmuk Lungpa—draining a little north of west. At a distance of about four or five miles this valley turned either to the north or south, or joined the trough of a larger valley lying across it. The Kalmuk Lungpa was incised on the south by a rocky crest, draped with glaciers of a dazzling whiteness. Beyond this crest was a second and a third, carrying some fine peaks, over 22,000 feet. To the left of these rose Gasherbrum, 26,470 feet, the "Hidden Peak" of Sir Martin Conway, once more revealed in indescribable beauty. And to the west, a serrated line of jagged peaks of 22,000 feet was dwarfed by the mighty pyramid of the second mountain of our earth, the stainless virgin summit of which played with tiny wisps of drifting cloud.

It was an ambitious project that the Shawnee (Okla.) Morning News undertook when it decided to get out an industrial number; and doubtless many who peruse the columns of this special edition will gain a larger sense of the activities of Shawnee and its neighborhood than they have had before. One is informed that the region in question is rich in diversified agricultural products, as well as being an ideal poultry and dairy section, though it is said that while the production of the county ranks among the greatest in the State there is room for a far greater production along these lines. The editors urge that if the edition succeeds in any way to influence the fostering and advancement of the varied resources without any of them being treated with indifference, the efforts put forth will have accomplished the end toward which they were expended. It is to be trusted that they will find their endeavors bearing abundant fruit.

Congress and Prohibition Law Enforcement

Failure of the Congress to enact the measures intended to strengthen the powers of the prohibition law enforcement agencies of the National Government will be regarded in some quarters as evidence that the wet propaganda has created a public sentiment against the law that is reflected in the indifference of the national legislators. This view of the situation is being advanced by the interests working for repeal or nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment, and it is claimed that the next Congress will be still less inclined toward favorable action for a more efficient enforcement service. The small but vociferous wet minorities in the Senate and House have taken advantage of the situation created by the press of other important legislation at the short session

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

IT IS interesting to return to London after a practically continuous absence of six months and see what alterations have taken place on the political stage. On a general survey there does not seem to be much change. When I was here before, the coal strike was in full swing; now it is over. Otherwise things seem to be going on very much as they were.

It is too early as yet to judge of the real consequences of that long strike. Its effects on trade are disguised for the moment by the boom of postponed demand. We shall not know how it has influenced the budget until we are told what fresh taxes we shall have to pay at the end of March. It has certainly left much bitter feeling behind it in the coal fields. But whether Capital or Labor has profited by its hard lessons cannot yet be told.

At the moment the prevailing note is economic enterprise and political stagnation. While trade is brisker and unemployment figures are falling, a leading newspaper said of the new session of Parliament that the opening was more like the end than the beginning of a session. There was no enthusiasm or excitement, but rather the listlessness and indifference which usually precede the vacation.

This political stagnation is not unnatural. The present Parliament has reached its mid-term. It has been somewhat over two years in being and has rather more than two years more to run. The Conservatives have an overwhelming majority which nothing is likely to shake, nor are they in the least likely to repeat the disastrous experiment of 1924 and appeal to the country on a new issue until they are much nearer the end of their allotted term than at present.

In such circumstances there is no room for political excitement unless the Conservatives themselves choose to arouse it. No party has begun as yet to electorally for the general election. The country had a surfeit of politics and excitement last summer with the general and the mining strikes. The Government has decided against excitement by cutting its legislative program down to the minimum, partly because it believes in a quiet life and partly because it is keeping its more popular measures for next year.

The only item scheduled to come before Parliament this session which will cause serious controversy will be the bill for the revision of the rights and privileges of the trade unions in the light of events of last year. This, of course, is to raise a very thorny and contentious subject, for every attack on the trade unions tends to be regarded by trade unionists themselves as being designed to weaken them in their resistance to or their bargaining with the employer and the capitalist.

The Labor Party will certainly try to make as much political capital out of the Trades Union Bill as possible. Indeed, it has announced its intention of fighting it in the House of Commons "line by line." But inasmuch as the moderates in the Conservative Party, led by Mr. Baldwin, have clearly won the battle against the diehards of their own party, and the bill will probably be studiously moderate in character, and designed to remedy certain manifest abuses and not to abrogate the rights of the trade unions in any important respect, the political battle field will probably be filled with a great deal more smoke than real fighting.

For the rest, the short session that is proposed will be mainly occupied with finance. The budget is always an interesting event, for everybody, high and low, rich and poor, is interested in finding out how taxation is going to bear upon his own purse. But budgets seldom

offer any real ground for political campaigning, for they are determined by facts rather than policy, and certainly none of the remaining items of the legislative fare proposed by the Government will do so.

The situation inside the various parties offers more possibilities, though they also will be slow in maturing. The Conservatives are a united party, divided between the reformers and the diehards, but these differences do not threaten a split.

Despite Mr. Baldwin's difficulties growing out of the coal strike, he retains the affection, if not the enthusiastic admiration, of his followers, and is regarded as the best, if not the ideal, man for the leadership. His Government contains a large number of able and experienced parliamentarians and administrators, and enough explosive material, like Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Birkenhead and Sir William Joynson Hicks, to redeem it from being uninteresting.

The Labor Party still rejoices in a strong emotional enthusiasm for its general program of bringing the great capitalist machine under some kind of public control. But it is hopelessly divided as to the practical ways and means of bringing this ideal into practical realization. It has nearly as many unofficial programs, varying from undiluted Socialism to graduated radicalism, as there are members of the party.

The old division between extremists and moderates within it continues. For the moment the moderates are on top. It was the policy of the extreme wing which led to the disasters of the general strike and the coal strike, and the post-mortem which the Trade Union Congress held over these events a few weeks ago ended in an overwhelming verdict for the moderate wing as against the extremist policy of the Miners' Federation.

At the moment, the two wings are quarreling vigorously over their attitude toward events in China. But though the Labor Party, like all left-wing parties, is vehemently divided over immediate policy, it is absolutely united on its general aim and in no likelihood of a permanent split.

The Liberal Party, on the other hand, is in exactly the opposite position. It could probably agree easily enough on policy, but is hopelessly divided on persons and method. It is, indeed, difficult to say how many Liberal parties there are. The two chief ones are the Lloyd George wing, which now controls the "safe" and the official machine, and the group of older Liberals, headed by Viscount Grey, who formed the new Liberal Council a few weeks ago.

The difference between them is largely one of temperament. The older men distrust Mr. Lloyd George profoundly, claiming that he is a mere opportunist politician, with whom they cannot and will not work. Mr. Lloyd George and the younger Liberals reply that the older generation has nothing but a few stale catchwords of the Victorian era to offer the electorate, while they themselves are hammering out a practical alternative to Socialism in their policies for land and industrial reform.

For this session of Parliament the three parties will play their accustomed rôles, the Conservatives in power, Labor and the Liberals in opposition. What they say or do will not make much difference to the Government, for it has an ample majority. The real question is whether the Liberals and Labor will unite their forces before the next election, or whether the Liberals will disappear by desertions to its two opponents, or whether there will be once more a three-cornered fight. And to that question time alone can give the answer.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS

WHETHER Montreal or Paris speaks the better French, is now the subject of animated discussion. Sacha Guitry did not define the sort of language he means when he asserted that many Canadians spoke his tongue in a finer form than Frenchmen. Certainly there is a quaint flavor about Canadian French. It retains words which have been dropped in current European French. It bears traces of the "great century"—the seventeenth century. In the same way, the English of Southern Ireland is reminiscent of the Elizabethan period, and a number of American words which are regarded as slangy in England are justified by reference to the plays of Shakespeare. Canadian French strikes those who are as well acquainted with it as they are with the French of France as slightly archaic. But, after all, the French are entitled to change their language as they will. Their present-day standards must necessarily determine the use of the tongue. Even if the language spoken in Paris had degenerated, it would still be French. In point of fact, however, the cultured Parisian speaks the most exquisite French, and the actors of the Comédie-Française pay special attention to correct pronunciation. Besides, the Académie-Française is continually revising the dictionary, to keep it up to date and fix definitely and with authority the words which may properly be used.

The Left Bank of the Seine is to have its Champs-Élysées. This is the name given to the park which is being completed on the Champ-de-Mars. A few years ago this corner of Paris was a dreary waste. Then fine houses and avenues were erected. The central part of the ground remained rather desolate, but gradually there has been a transformation. Gardens have been laid out and building plots have been sold. It is hoped that during the year the work will be finished, and from the Trocadéro to the Ecole Militaire there will be a pleasant thoroughfare which will truly deserve the name of "Champs-Élysées of the Left Bank."

Picture galleries in cafés are becoming more popular. Some years ago the Montparnasse cafés began to organize permanent exhibitions with considerable success. Montmartre followed suit. American visitors bought many of the works thus shown. Now the practice is spreading beyond the confines of the artistic districts; and in the Latin Quarter proper, artists have their headquarters with their canvases ranged round them on the walls. On the other side, in the direction of Montrouge, the same process may be seen. If it continues, picture exhibitions in the cafés may become as common as orchestra performances in them are at present.

It is generally believed that the majority of employees in the principal Paris hotels and restaurants are foreigners. An official inquiry has just been made to ascertain the facts. The result is that another illusion is dispelled. Out of the employees of the hotels visited only 13 per cent were not French. It is true that in a few cases the proportion was much higher—as high in one case as 40 per cent. The restaurants yielded a higher percentage, namely, 21 per cent; but among the restaurants chosen were Italian, Greek, Chinese, and other specifically foreign restaurants, which naturally employ a majority of their own compatriots.

Parisians are apparently learning once again to walk. Since the fares on the motor omnibuses and tramways have been put up, the passenger traffic has largely diminished. The figures of the quarter now available show that 4,500,000 fewer persons were carried. The total is 238,834,574. Nevertheless, the receipts, amounting to 133,742,144 francs, are higher by 26,033,550 francs. What has happened to the 4,500,000 passengers? One can only assume that, rather than pay the increased fares, they have decided to use the means of locomotion bequeathed to them by nature.

Carnival queens have long been elected in Paris. Each arrondissement chooses a queen for the fêtes. Various corporations, notably those of the students, elect queens. The luxury industries have their ephemeral sovereigns. Now each important town in France is imitating Paris in

this respect. Thus there is a growing family of queens. Therefore, the Comité des Fêtes de Paris proposes to arrange for the selection of a Queen of Queens who shall be called the Queen of France. But how she is to be chosen is exciting controversy. Indeed, the title is felt to be out of place. There was nothing particularly serious in having a queen of an arrondissement, or a queen of laundresses, but it is much more serious, say the critics, to confer upon anybody the dignified designation of "Queen of France."

French diplomatic representatives have been poorly paid and their special allowances have been on a low scale. Attention has been drawn to the difficulties experienced by ambassadors who have no large personal revenue, and at last a new scale which will enable them to entertain has been drawn up. Even now the stipends seem small. Curiously enough, it is in Rome and Constantinople that ambassadors are expected to spend the most money. In these two cities the representatives of France are each to have 350,000 francs—about \$14,000. London comes next with 250,000 francs—\$10,000. Washington is fourth with 230,000. For Rio de Janeiro 200,000 francs is allowed, and for Madrid and Moscow 150,000 francs. The Tokyo post has 140,000 francs, and Berlin and the Vatican 120,000 francs. Brussels and Warsaw receive 110,000 francs, and Bern 65,000 francs. Legation allowances range from 150,000 francs at Belgrade to 15,000 francs at Luxembourg and Tirana (Albania).

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this paper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A "Wet" Vote Analyzed

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Some comment may be worth while by a Philadelphia lawyer on the vote taken the other day by members of the Philadelphia Bar Association, attacking the prohibition law and its administration with somewhat violent language. Local newspapers give this action a very ruddy coloring. Past observation indicates that, when reported among papers of the large eastern cities, this item of news will be swollen into unrecognizable proportions. Many of them do not keep faith with their readers where the journals have taken a partisan position.

The membership of the Philadelphia Bar Association is over 1100. The vote at the meeting in question was 50 to 32 in favor of the resolution. Of 1100 members, only 91 voted. True, all the members were given notice of the meeting and the resolution which was to come before those who might attend, but when it is realized that hardly more than 5 per cent of the members of the association voted, the scanty importance of the performance will be seen. The most significant manifestation is the apathy of the general body.

Philadelphia, Pa. E. SPENCER MILLER.

Women's Republican Committee Petition

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Noticing in the press the many comments on the unwillingness of the Republican Party to come out with a platform of clearly expressed convictions, and noticing the statement of a prominent member of the National Republican Committee that the party will favor law enforcement rather than prohibition (as if anybody could be found who did not favor law enforcement), we beg to comment as a commendable exception on the petition which 130 district and town chairmen of the Women's Republican Committee of Massachusetts have recently sent to the State Legislature.

This petition takes a new stand. It asks boldly that the Republicans of the Massachusetts Legislature kill all bills urging a referendum on the 1928 ballot asking for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or modification of the Volstead Act. We believe a frank stand like this would in the end win more votes for the Republican Party than a sidestepping and so-called playing safe policy. Belmont, Mass. F. MACLEAN.